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ROBERT BANNISTER, et. al.,

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

BERTON G. TOAVS,

Plaintiff,

Defendants.

Case No. 3:12-cv-00449-MMD-WGC

ORDER ACCEPTING REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

Before the Court is the Report and Recommendation of United States Magistrate Judge William G. Cobb ("R&R") (dkt. no. 45) recommending the Court deny Plaintiff Berton Toav's Motion for Leave to Amend ("Motion") (dkt. no. 43). Objections were due by May 31, 2014, but no objection was filed.

This Court "may accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the findings or recommendations made by the magistrate." 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Where a party timely objects to a magistrate judge's report and recommendation, then the court is required to "make a *de novo* determination of those portions of the [report and recommendation] to which objection is made." 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Where a party fails to object, however, the court is not required to conduct "any review at all . . . of any issue that is not the subject of an objection." *Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140, 149 (1985). Indeed, the Ninth Circuit has recognized that a district court is not required to review a magistrate judge's report and recommendation where no objections have been filed. *See United States v. Reyna-Tapia*, 328 F.3d 1114 (9th Cir. 2003) (disregarding the standard of review employed by the district court when reviewing a report and recommendation to which no

objections were made); see also Schmidt v. Johnstone, 263 F. Supp. 2d 1219, 1226 (D. Ariz. 2003) (reading the Ninth Circuit's decision in Reyna-Tapia as adopting the view that district courts are not required to review "any issue that is not the subject of an objection."). Thus, if there is no objection to a magistrate judge's recommendation, then the court may accept the recommendation without review. See, e.g., Johnstone, 263 F. Supp. 2d at 1226 (accepting, without review, a magistrate judge's recommendation to which no objection was filed).

Nevertheless, this Court finds it appropriate to engage in a *de novo* review to determine whether to adopt the R&R. The R&R finds that the Motion should be denied because: (1) Plaintiff did not show good cause for filing the Motion outside the parameters of the scheduling order; and (2) Plaintiff did not cure any of the deficiencies noted in Judge Cobb's previous order denying Plaintiff's previous motion for leave to amend. (Dkt. no. 45 at 6, 9–10.) The Court agrees. Upon the review of the filings and the record, the Court determines that the R&R should be adopted and the Motion denied.

It is therefore ordered that the Report and Recommendation of Magistrate Judge William G. Cobb ("R&R") (dkt. no. 45) is accepted and adopted in its entirety. Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to Amend ("Motion") (dkt. no. 43) is denied.

DATED THIS 19<sup>th</sup> day of June 2014.

MIŘANDA M. DU UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE